

appointment of three bank commissioners, whose duty it shall be, at least once in every year, to examine thoroughly every banking institution in the State, and, if necessary, to the public safety, and to examine the officers of such institutions under oath, as to their affairs. It requires the officers of each banking institution to publish a monthly statement, showing the true situation and condition of the bank. It provides further for instituting judicial proceedings against any bank that shall refuse to redeem its notes in gold and silver for more than thirty days in one year, and points out the mode of closing a bank that has become insolvent, and of securing the assets of such institution for the payment of its debts. All these provisions are intended for the security of the public against the insolvency of banks, and they are such as no bank ought to object to. What objections can an honest bank or one in a sound condition, have to an examination of its affairs by an officer of State? What objections can the banks have to publishing to the world a true statement of their condition, so that the public may see and know whether they are worthy of confidence or not? If they have conducted their affairs prudently, and are in a sound and solvent situation, they ought to desire an opportunity of appearing before the world their true condition. It would give them credit, increase public confidence and promote their interest. It is only when they have been engaged in illegitimate banking, have violated their charters, or are in an unsafe and insolvent condition, that they should object to an examination, or refuse to publish to the world a true statement of their affairs. Any bank that would refuse to comply with these provisions of the bank commissioner law, furnishes just ground to suspect its insolvency, and its integrity as a public institution. Its paper should at once be prohibited at the treasury or in payment of public dues.

Previous to the passage of this law, the public had no means of knowing whether a bank was worthy of credit or not, until it openly proclaimed its insolvency, and then, in most cases, it was too late to secure any of its assets for the payment of its debts. The whole operations of our banks were to the public as a sealed letter, until the means were provided in the act to enable the public to know and judge of their true condition. It is a law for the benefit of the people, and no way prejudicial to honest banking.

This act further provides, that the actual circulation of the notes of any banking institution shall not exceed three times the amount of specie, exclusive of deposits, in its vaults, and actually belonging to such bank; and in case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it may happen, shall be liable for the same in their individual capacities. The policy and absolute necessity of this provision will be made manifest by reference to the report of the Auditor of State, showing the condition of the banks in May, 1837, from which it will appear that in many of the banks the amount of specie bore no reasonable proportion to the amount of paper in circulation. For instance, the Western Reserve Bank had seven dollars of paper in circulation for one of specie in the vaults; the Mount Pleasant Bank had six and a half to one; the Bank of Circleville had ten to one; the Urbana Bank had nine to one; the Bank of Massillon had over thirteen to one, and the Canton Bank had twenty-three to one. The consequence to the latter bank is too well known to be mentioned here. In order to prevent this dangerous disproportion between the circulation and specie of the banks, the above provision was incorporated into the bank commissioner law. With regular bankers, both in England and in this country, it has always been considered unsafe to extend the circulation beyond three dollars of paper to one of specie, and the legislature only adopted the proportion which had been fixed on as safe and proper, by legitimate and experienced bankers. But what is the penalty inflicted by this law on banks that may extend their circulation beyond three dollars of paper to one of specie? Not that they shall be liable to be closed up by the bank commissioners, or prevented from continuing their business. The violation of this provision of the act by a bank, gives the bank commissioner no additional control over it. The only penalty which the law imposes, is, that the directors under whose administration more than three dollars of paper to one of specie has been put into circulation, are made liable for the excess in their individual capacity; a penalty which bankers, intending to redeem their paper would not consider as presenting any very serious obstacle to an extension of their circulation.

That the banks were compelled to curtail their circulation to a considerable extent, owing to the embarrassments which their imprudent expansion had brought on the country, and the unsafe limits to which they had extended their circulation, is undoubtedly true. But a number of the banks of this State have contracted their circulation much below any actual necessity. The excuse which has been offered to the public is the above provision of the bank commissioner law. A reference to the condition, as exhibited in the last quarterly statement of September 30th, 1840, will show how far this excuse will avail them. Take, for instance, the Franklin bank of Columbus, the bank of Chillicothe, Belmont bank of St. Clairsville, Franklin bank of Cincinnati, bank of Dayton, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville, all located at important agricultural

and commercial points where their contraction would be more sensibly felt by the public than at any other points in the State. The six institutions have an aggregate capital of \$2,608,535. Their circulation was \$289,487, and their specie \$462,423: thus showing an excess of specie over their entire paper circulation of \$1,387,269 of their own notes, instead of \$289,487, and still have been within the provisions of the bank commissioner law. Many of the banks might have greatly extended their circulation, and still have been within its provisions; while some have had a circulation beyond three dollars of paper to one of specie. It will appear, therefore, from this data, that it is not provisions of the bank commissioner law that have compelled the banks in this State to reduce their circulation. They appear to have paid no regard to this particular to its provisions. Some have gone beyond, while others have fallen far below, the proportion prescribed by this law as proper between their circulation and specie. Why a number of banks have reduced their circulation greatly below their specie, while others have shipped their specie out of the State, and sold it in the eastern cities at a premium, are subjects worthy of your investigation. When banking institutions, that are always created for the supposed public good, cease to be so, or if they so act as to oppress the community they were intended to benefit, from political or other considerations, they should at once, for the like considerations that induced their creation, be stricken out of existence. All these institutions, it is believed, have, in some shape or other, violated their charters, and hold them now at the will of the legislature. You will have no difficulty, therefore, in presuming, in adopting such proceedings against any banking institution in the State that you may deem no longer worthy of public confidence as will cause its discontinuance. All corporations ought to be made to know they are subject to the law; that they are created for the public good and are amenable to the people. The legislature has made ample provisions, in the various enactments to which I have alluded to protect the public against a spurious currency and the frauds of banks.

What would be the effect and consequences, if you would repeal these laws? You would thereby permit the banks to issue their small notes; allow foreign institutions, not amenable to our laws, and of questionable integrity, to locate branches in this State and fill the country with a worthless currency. You would virtually give a license to the banks, to flood the country with their paper notes, payable at a distant day, and notes payable at remote and obscure points, and in currency, or something other than in gold and silver. You would permit the banks to shut their doors on the people, conduct their business in secret, and deny to the public all means of knowing whether they are worthy being trusted or not. You would permit institutions, about to become insolvent, to keep their true condition from the world until they had made way with their assets; and when they shall have proclaimed their insolvency, you will leave the public without any adequate remedy against them. And you would allow the banks as in 1837 to extend their circulation, without having any reference to the amount of their specie. These are the objects which would be obtained, and the consequences which would result, to the public, by the repeal of the laws which have been passed by the two last legislatures, for the reformation of the banks, and the improvement of the currency.

A strict, right enforcement of the laws now in existence, would go far to remedy existing evils. Many of the banks have disregarded the law, and seem to claim the right of acting as sovereign and independent powers. They have disregarded the law against note, a note that passed against small bills, trampled with impunity on the act creating the board of bank commissioners, and closed their doors against officers appointed by the legislature to examine their condition. In short, they have placed themselves above the law, and have violated the currency, and have done the efforts of the legislature to reform existing abuses. It is in vain to pass salutary laws, for the reformation of the banks, and the improvement of the currency, if they are permitted to trample on them with impunity, and point to the consequences of their own violation of law, and total disregard of all existing legal enactments, as an argument to prove the utter futility of all attempts at reform. It is for you, who are the guardians, for the time being, of the public interest, to make suitable provisions for an enforcement of the existing laws against the monetary corporations of the State. The whole subject is one of great importance, and in which the people have vital interest, and I commend it to your careful and special consideration.

Your attention is respectfully called to the propriety of a re-organization of our election laws, with a view to render them more intelligible. The present statute is construed differently in different parts of the State, not only with regard to what constitutes an election, but as to his right to vote in other counties or districts than those in which he actually resides. All obscurity should be obviated, in order that a uniform construction might prevail throughout the State.

The penalties attached to fraudulent voting, or to an improper or corrupt exercise of power on the part of the trustees and clerks of elections are deemed insufficient. In the recent elections, it is strongly apprehended, that the sanctity of the ballot-box has been disregarded, to a considerable extent; that individuals have voted from other States, having no right to vote, while others have voted in different counties and in several townships, on the same day. It is believed that judges of elections, in some instances, have not been sufficiently careful in the discharge of their official duties, and have permitted

persons to vote, when under the law they should have been excluded. No party excitement can palliate a violation of the sanctity of the ballot box. No excuse can be offered for double voting, or giving or receiving illegal votes, knowing them to be such. It is an assault on the sovereign power of the people; an attempt to break down the majority, and place the minority in power by fraud, and, if successful, is as completely an usurpation of this government, by the minority, as the they had displaced from office those legally elected, at the point of the bayonet. It is moral treason against the State, and those who are guilty deserve severe and exemplary punishment.

One of the fundamental principles of our government is, that the will of the majority shall rule, when legally and constitutionally expressed; and it is the duty of every good citizen to submit to that will. Fraudulent and illegal voting are designed to destroy this principle, and substitute the will of the minority for that of the majority. The right of suffrage is one of which every American citizen is justly proud. But this right is of no importance, if the power it confers is to be destroyed by the fraudulent votes of others. In what do the citizens of this country differ from the subjects of the despots of the old world? Mainly in the fact that they possess the right of suffrage, and the right to keep and bear arms in its defence. It is the right of suffrage and the right to bear arms, which principally distinguishes the freeman from the slave. It is by means of this right that the people govern—that they legislate for themselves, and execute the laws when made, through agents of their own choice. Take this right from us, and we are no longer free. Preserve it from fraud and corruption, and we never can be slaves.

It is a matter of vital importance to preserve the confidence of the people in the purity of the ballot box. This cannot be done while men are permitted, with impunity, to pass from state to state, from county to county, and township to township, to destroy the will of the majority, by illegal and fraudulent votes. The evil is not confined merely to our own state. In various sections of the Union, developments have recently been made of frauds in different shapes at the ballot boxes, of the most astounding and startling character. The fraudulent voting complained of in this state, appears to be but a part of a great system, that would seem to have been deliberately planned and executed, with the view of obtaining political power. The evil appears to be wide spread and of growing magnitude, and demands prompt legislative action in order to arrest it. The majority of all parties are doubtless honest, patriotic and virtuous, and desire to see the integrity of the ballot box preserved. The true interest of all, and the safety and harmony of the Union, and the people, require this to be done. When the purity of the ballot box shall be habitually disregarded, there will be an end to civil liberty, and it requires but little foresight to anticipate the consequences. We know they cannot be favorable to the happiness, harmony and prosperity of our country. The extent of the evil complained of may be overrated, while, on the other hand, it may not be fully comprehended. It is enough to know that the ground of complaint is well founded, to a certain extent, at least, and that the evil is of sufficient magnitude to excite the fears of a large portion of our fellow citizens, to justify you in taking up the subject and giving it your careful consideration, with the view of providing, by suitable legislative enactments, against the abuses complained of. I would, therefore, recommend a careful revision of the law regulating elections; that it be made a penal offence for any person to vote more than once at the same election, or for any person to come within this state and vote, knowing that he had no right so to do, that it be made highly penal for any judge of an election to knowingly receive any illegal vote, or for any person to offer to vote after having voted, at the same election, or to vote or offer to vote in any congressional or legislative district other than the one in which he resides. These provisions, with others, which will naturally suggest themselves to your consideration, would throw around the ballot box such additional checks and guards, as would, at least, add greatly to its security, and preserve its purity unsuspected.

The following statement, from the Auditor's books, will show the present amount of the State debt on which interest is paid, and the amount on which no interest is payable; and the sum that will be required to complete the public works now under contract, as estimated by the acting commissioners. It also exhibits the condition of the State Treasury, and the different funds of the State.

The total amount of the public debt is,	\$14,809,477 14
The amount due to the companies on which no interest is payable	1,094,721 16
Amount subject to interest	13,724,755 98
The amount that will be required to complete the public works is estimated by the commissioners at	2,438,000 00
The total amount of revenue this year is	300,498 28
The amount of bills redeemed at the treasury	222,407 73
Transferred to canal and state common school fund	72,693 21
295,090 93	
Balance in treasury	11,407 34

The amount of the state common school fund subject to distribution is	200,000 00
Virginia military school fund	19,363 08
United States military school fund	7,085 80
Section sixteen interest	50,351 58
Connecticut Western Reserve fund	9,519 54
Total school fund	286,200 01
The receipts from the National road have been	51,442 94
The payments on the same	51,382 62
Balance in Treasury	60 32

The amount of tolls, fines, and water rents on the several public works, after deducting repairs, superintendence, and awards of damages, is as follows:

Ohio canal	\$289,212 00
Miami canal	40,973 56
Miami canal extension	4,454 50
Hocking valley canal	1,898 14
Muskingum improvement	1,637 69
Turnpike dividends	16,535 93
Total	\$354,781 82

The Hocking Valley canal and Muskingum improvement have been in operation but a few months. The Warren county canal has not paid costs of collection and contingencies. The increase of tolls received from the public works this, over last year, is \$11,267.

Our progress during this year, with a reference to our expectations, has been satisfactory. The embarrassments which were anticipated in the spring as likely to result from the difficulty in obtaining money to meet our engagements on the public works, have not been experienced, except to a limited extent.

Since the opening of the Ohio canal for navigation in the spring, very little interruption has been experienced. Notwithstanding the very great deficiency in the imports, which ought not to be a matter of regret, the exports have so much increased that the revenue derived from tolls has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The limited appropriation of last winter prevented the completion of the Walhoning canal this season; but should a small appropriation be made during the present session, this work can be completed early next summer.

The Hocking Valley canal is so far completed as to permit the opening of navigation to Nelsonville, about fifteen miles above the town of Adena, the point of termination. Boats laden with coal, salt, and other products of the valley have passed through this canal to different points on the Ohio canal. The remaining fifteen miles of this line, one fourth of the work is done.

The Muskingum improvement is so far completed that boats are enabled to pass from the foot of the dam above McConnellsville to the Ohio river, and from Taylorville to the Ohio canal at Dresden. Should future payment be promptly made to the contractors, this improvement can be completed early the ensuing summer.

One-half of the whole length of the Walhoning and Erie canal, in detached portions, has been completed; and it is confidently expected that the whole line of this improvement will be finished by the first of November, 1841. During the month of September last, the water was let into an eighteen mile level, between the head of the rapids and Maumee city, on which portion of the canal boats are now running.

Fifteen miles of the Western Reserve and Maumee road west of the Portage river are completed; and a seven inch course of metal has been put on ten miles of the road east of Portage river, leaving but five miles between Lower Sandusky and Portage not covered with stone.

The Miami canal has done a more profitable business this year than any former one—the net profits arising from the tolls exceeding six per cent. on the total cost of construction.

The Miami Canal extension has all heretofore been put under contract except thirty-three miles at the northern end, which is easy of construction, and will cost less, in proportion, than any other part of the work. To complete the whole line will require an additional appropriation of about one million of dollars.

The National road is in good repair, and much improved since last year. The amount received from tolls is less than it was last year by \$11,153 16. This is not owing to the diminution of the travel on the road, but to a reduction of tolls, which was much demanded by the public.

The report of the Board of Public Works will give you a more detailed and satisfactory statement of the condition of our public works, than the limits of this communication will allow me to do.

There are about seventy-five pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at this time, being a small increase over last year. The institution is moving forward steadily and successfully in accomplishing the high object for which it was established—that of bestowing moral and intellectual culture on that portion of our community who by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, are deprived of the advantages which others enjoy, and whose minds cannot be reached by the ordinary methods of instruction.

The Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, in all its departments. The number of pupils is thirty-two, being an increase of thirteen since the last annual report. Their improvements in the various studies and mechanic branches that are taught in the institution have been highly satisfactory, and gives the most gratifying evidence of the practicability of instructing the blind, and of the benevolence of the legislature.

In the Lunatic Asylum, one hundred and one insane persons have been admitted during the past year, and fifty-three have been restored to the use of their reason, and discharged, to enjoy the privileges and blessings of society. The Asylum is now full, and a number of applications pending from different counties in the State for admittance. Upwards of 23 pressing applications have been received from surrounding States, which were rejected for want of room—not being able to accommodate all our own citizens who are laboring under the fearful disease. The inability of the institution to receive all who require the medical and moral care which can only be conferred in a well regulated public institution, is a source of regret. The number, however, that have been restored to their health and reason, and the mollification of the condition of others, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the public, as furnishing the best evidence of the wisdom of the institution, and the blessings it is destined to confer on an unfortunate class of our citizens in time to come.

The condition of the Ohio Penitentiary is as favorable as could be desired. The present inflexible Warden is entitled to great credit for his ability and attention in superintending this institution. Under his care and management, its fiscal affairs are in a more prosperous condition than they ever have been. The total cash receipts the last year, ending November 30th, 1841, will be, say \$44,000. Total cash payments \$37,000, leaving a net balance of \$7,000. The whole amount of the earnings of the institution will be \$13,000, from which deduct the expenditures for general support, food, and there will be a balance of \$15,000 over the expenses. The number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary on the 30th of November last, was four hundred and eighty-eight. The general health of the Prison has been unusually good the past year, having lost but four by death. This

favorable result has been owing, in a great degree, to the skill and strict attention of the Physician having charge of this institution.

In pursuance to the act entitled, "An act relating to the management and sale of certain Canal Lands of the State of Ohio," passed March 19th, 1838, I appointed in April last, John A. Bryan, Esq., a special agent, to proceed to Washington City, in order to procure from the proper authorities, a final decision in relation to the claims of this State, for an additional quantity of land under the several grants made by the General Government to the State of Ohio for canal purposes. The report of the special agent, which is herewith transmitted, and to which I invite your special attention, will give you a full and satisfactory statement as to the character of the claim of Ohio, and the decision of the law officer of the government on the same. I am happy to be able to state, that the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States fully sustains the legal claim of Ohio, in every particular; and that under his decision we will obtain an additional quantity of land under the Wabash and Erie canal grant, of not far short of fifty thousand acres.

I would respectfully call your attention to the subject of our canal lands, and recommend that some system be adopted for their sale. The quantity of these lands renders them an object worthy of consideration in various points of view. The aggregate quantity of Miami canal land, now owned by the State is 135,999 acres; and of the Wabash and Erie canal land, including the amount obtained under the above decision of the Attorney General, is 247,553 acres; making the entire quantity of canal land now owned by the State, 379,553 acres. This large quantity of land not being subject to entry or purchase by actual settlers, is calculated to retard the improvement of the rich and fertile region of country where it is situated. I would suggest the policy of putting in market at least each alternate quarter or half quarter section. In this way you would encourage the settlement and improvement of the country, add to its health and resources, and at the same time double the value, at an early period, of the remaining lands owned by the State. This measure would seem to me to be dictated by justice to the actual settlers in the sections of country where canal lands are situated, as well as the pecuniary interests of the State.

In obedience to a resolution of the 23d of March last, I appointed John Rough, Esq., a special agent for the purpose of procuring a statement, at the Treasury of the United States, of our three per cent fund. The very satisfactory report of the special agent, which is herewith transmitted, and to which I would invite your attention, will give all the information on this subject that you may desire.

The collected laws, offered by the general assembly, at their last session to be printed, will not be published as soon as was expected, owing partly to unavoidable delay in procuring paper, and partly to the nature of the work. As soon as the paper was received, I have latter part of the month of July last, a power press, ordered expressly for the purpose, and three or four hand presses, were put upon the work, and about five hundred pages have been printed. All reasonable efforts have been made to hasten the publication, consistent with a careful revision of the sheets, and proper attention to the press work. Thus far, the typographical execution is highly creditable to the officer engaged in the publication.

The old penitentiary has been fitted up, under the supervision of the quartermaster general, as an arsenal. The public arms are now deposited in it, and consist of the following military stores: 3,450 muskets, 2,940 sets of equipments, 1,933 rifles and accoutrements, 4,044 pistols, 2,027 sabres and accoutrements, 130 carabines and equipments, and eight new iron cannon and six old ones. All the above public arms were received during last spring and fall, except the cannon, sabres, pistols and carabines, which were received in 1839-40, and are now for distribution under the law. The quartermaster general has not been furnished with correct returns from all the divisions, so as to enable him to make that equitable apportionment contemplated by the law.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to call the attention of the general assembly to the subject of re-organizing the militia law of this State, and venture to suggest some defects in the present militia system, which, in my judgment, should be remedied; to which I would beg leave to refer you for my views on this subject.

It is admitted by all, that our present militia system is greatly defective, and has entirely failed to secure the great object in view—a well organized militia. We cannot flatter ourselves that we will always be exempt from the calamities of war. Nor should we forget that our main reliance, in the hour of danger, must be on the militia—and that, in peace, we should prepare for war. I hope that this subject will receive your careful consideration, and that a system will be adopted, that will render our militia more effective and better able to defend our country and her institutions against the assaults of a foreign or domestic enemy.

WILSON SHANNON.
DECEMBER 8, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
PURSUANT to an order made by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Brown County, Ohio, at their October term 1840, I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court-house, in Georgetown, on Saturday, the 16th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: A tract of land adjoining the town of Ripley, part of James Pongo's survey No. 41; beginning at a stake bearing south 31 degrees east, 44 poles from the most southerly corner of fractional lot No. 201 in said town; thence north 45 degrees east, 60 poles to a stake on the bank of Red-creek; thence south 32 degrees east, 21 poles to a stone on the bank of said creek; thence down the creek west 20 poles to a stake; thence south 3 degrees west, 25 poles to a stake; thence north 57 degrees west 13 poles to a stake; thence south 81 degrees 4 minutes west, 20 poles 15 links to the beginning.

Ordered to be sold as the property of Robert Carr, at the suit of G. W. King, against said Carr. Valued at \$400 00
Terms cash.
JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff.
B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, Dec. 12th, 1840.

Three Cents Reward.
ANY person who will inform me of the whereabouts of the subscriber, on the 29th day of November, 1840, DARIUS B. KILGUS, I will reward all persons against whom I have or may have any claim, by giving three cents for him, and no thanks, if brought back.
SAMUEL WILKINS.
Ripleyville, Nov. 30, 1840.

Job Printing.
PAMPHLETS, SHOW BILLS, CIRCULARS, HAT-TIPS, HAND BILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, &c., &c.
Executed at the Office of the Standard in respect of style, and on moderate terms.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas within and for Brown County, Ohio; I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court-house, in Georgetown, on Saturday the 2nd day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: In lot Number 93 in the town of Higginsport, Brown County, Ohio, containing a currying shop, beam house, bark-mill, and other improvements. Also, a tract or parcel of land adjoining said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the North-east corner of said lot, number 93, thence north in continuation of the line of said lot, number 93, seven poles to a stake south east corner to Jesse Jones land; thence in a west direction with the line of said Jones, eight and a half poles to the southwest corner of said Jones; thence in a north direction five poles to said Jones' north-west corner in Jesse Duglin's line; thence in a west direction with said Duglin's line about three poles to a stone in said line; thence in a southerly direction with Duglin's line seven poles to the northeast corner of Benjamin Stewart's tract; thence in an east direction with Stewart's line about five poles to said Stewart's north-east corner; thence in a southerly direction with said Stewart's line to the Northwest corner of lot number 93; thence east with the back line of said lot five poles to the beginning, supposed to contain two thirds of an acre, more or less.

To be sold as the property of John McGrew and Jesse Duglin, at the suit of John F. Tomlinson against said McGrew and Duglin. Valued at \$1200 00.
Terms cash.
JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, Nov. 23th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, by the Court of Common Pleas within and for Brown County, Ohio; I will offer for sale, at the front door of the Court-house in Georgetown, on Saturday the 2nd day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: A piece of land bounded as follows—Beginning 25 feet West of the North-west corner of a lot decreed by Erastus Adkins to James Doyle, dated June 25th 1831; thence South 7 poles to a stake; thence West 30 poles to the centre of the creek; thence North 7 poles to a stone in the centre of the creek; thence East 30 poles to the beginning; containing about one acre, on the East fork of the Little Miami, in Brown county, Ohio.

To be sold as the property of Thomas L. Shields, at the suit of James Nordyke against Marcus Dennison and said Shields. Valued at \$550. Terms, cash.
JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff.
B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, Nov. 28th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for Brown County Ohio, I will expose to sale, at the front door of the Court House in Georgetown on Saturday the 2nd day of January, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate to wit: Fifty-nine acres of land in Brown county, on the waters of Eagle creek, beginning at a stone, thence South, 64 degrees West. 594 poles, to a stone and stake; thence South, 1 degree West. 76 poles to a stake, white oak and black oak; thence North, 81 degrees East 128 poles to a stone and two white oaks; thence North, 25 degrees West, 106 poles, to the beginning; part of John Buck's survey No. 1720.

To be sold as the property of Gabriel Block, at the suit of John Foster, Adm'r. of Robert Latta dec'd. Terms, cash in hand.
JOHN J. HIGGINS Sheriff.
B. C. O.
Sheriff's Office, Nov. 28th, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed by the Court of Common Pleas within and for Brown County, Ohio, I will expose to sale, at the house of Allen D. Sweet, in Perry township, Brown County, Ohio, on Monday the 14th day of December, 1840, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following property, to wit: one field of corn supposed to contain fifteen acres, one Yoke of Oxen, and one Cart with the Yoke.

To be sold as the property of, said Sweet, at the suit of Patrick McCorm against said Sweet and Barney Kelly—
Terms cash.
JOHN J. HIGGINS, Sheriff B. C. O.
Sheriff's office, Nov. 23th, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Brown County, Ohio, made at their October Term 1840; I will offer for sale at the front door of the Court House in Georgetown, on Saturday the 2nd day of January 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, the following real estate, to wit: The North half of lot No. 49 in that part of Georgetown laid off by Henry Newkirk, fronting 33 feet on the public square containing a brick house.